ASKS A LINE-UP

WILSON WANTS TO KNOW THOSE WHO PUT AMERICA FIRST

U. S. HAS ITS OWN IDEA of our number.

President Says: "Let the Men Who are Thinking First of Other Countries Stand on One Side and All Those That are for America First Last and All the Time on the Other Side.'

In a speech delivered in the form of a greeting to the Daughters of the merican Revolution at their silver jubilee celebration in Continental Memorial Hall at Washington Monday afternoon, President Wilson sounded the slogan, "America First."

The president spoke in a most kindly way about foreign born citizens of the United States. At the same time he reminded his hearers that a minority of naturalized Americans have not since the outbreak of the European war been overloyal to the great American ideals. But he declared he knew where the vast majority of American citizens of foreign birth would stand if a census were taken on the issue of America

"I am not deceived," he said, "as to the balance of opinion among the foreign born citizens of the United States, but I am in a hurry to have an opportunity to have a line-up and let the men who are thinking first of other countries stand on one side-Biblically, it should be the left-and all those that are for America first. last and all the time, on the other

At another point he declared: "We are not trying to keep out of trouble; we are trying to preserve the foundations upon which peace can be

The remarks of the president were cheered to the echo. The hall, which seats thousands, was filled to capacity with fashionably gowned women and a sprinkling of men prominent in official life. When the president entered he was welcomed with the presidential greeting by six buglers. As he stepped on the platform the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and the audience rose en masse, giving the president a stirring

The President's Speech. "Madam President and Ladies and

Gentlemen "Again it is my very great privilege to welcome you to the City of Washington and to the hospitalities the capital. May I admit a point of ignorance? I was surprised to learn that this association is so young, and that an association so young should devote itself wholly to nemory I can not believe. For to me the duties to which you are consecrated are more than the duties and pride of memory.

There is a very great thrill to be had from the memories of the American Revolution, but the American Revolution was a beginning, not a consummation; and the duty laid upon us by that beginning is the duty of bringing the things then begun to a noble triumph of completion. For it seems to me that the peculiarity of patriotism in America is that it is not principle of conduct. It is something that was born into the world, not to please it, but to regenerate it. It is ething that was born into the world to replace systems that had preceded it and to bring men out upon a new plane of privilege.

"The glory of the men whose memories you honor and perpetuate is that they saw this vision, and it was a vision of the future. It was a vision of great days to come when a little handful of three million people upon the border of a single sea should have become a great multitude of free men and women spreading across a great continent, dominating the shores of two oceans and sending west as well as east the influence of individual freedom.

A Making-Over Process.

"These things were consciously in their minds as they framed the great government which was born out of the American Revolution; and every time we gather to perpetuate their memories it is incumbent upon us that we should be worthy of recalling them and that we should endeavor by every means in our power to emulate their example.

"The American Revolution was the birth of a nation; it was the creation of a great free republic based upon traditions of personal liberty which therefore had been confined to a single little island, but which it was purposed should spread to all mankind. And the singular fascination of American history is that it has been a process of constant recreation of making over again in each generation the thing which was conceived at first. You know how peculiarly necessary that has been in our case because America has not grown by the mere multiplication of the origi-

"It is easy to preserve tradition with continuity of blood; it is easy in a single family to remember the origins of the race and the purposes of organization, but it is not so eas! when that race is constantly being renewed and augmented from other sources, from stocks that did no carry or originate the same princi-

"So from generation to generation strangers have had to be indoctrinated with the principles of the American family, and the wonder and the beauty of it all has been that the infection has been so generously easy For the principles of liberty are united with the principles of hope. Every individual as well as every nation wishes to realize the best thing tha is in him, the best thing that can be conceived out of the materials of

which his spirit is constructed. Drawn by American Ideals. think fascinates the imagination that additions from outside, but that we have been greatly stimulated by these additions.

"It has happened in a way that I we have not only been augmented by Living in the casy prosperity of a free people, knowing that the sun has always been free to shine upon us and prosper our undertakings, we did not realize how hard the task of liberty is and how rare the privilege of liberty is; and men were drawn out of every climate and out of every race because of an irresistible attraction of their spirits to the American ideal. They thought of America as lift-

ing, like that great statue in the Harbor of New York, a torch to light the pathway of men to the things that they desire, and men of all sorts and conditions struggled toward that light and came to our shores with an eager desire to realize it and a hunger for it such as some of us no longer felt, for we were as if we were satiated and sated and were indulging ourselves after a fashion that did not belong to the ascetic devotion of "So they came to remind us of for I am sure I am doing nothing ant convictions."

what we had promised ourselves and through ourselves had promised mankind. All men came to us and said: All men came to us and said: Where is the bread of life with

which you promised to feed us? And have you partaken of it yourselves? "For my part I believe that the constant renewal of this people out STUDY PEST IN ALABAMA of foreign stocks has been a constant source of reminder to this people of what the inducement was that was of fered to men who would come and be

Now Put to the Test. "Now we have come to a time of

pecial stress and test. "There never was a time when we needed more clearly to conserve the principles of our patriotism than this present time. The rest of the world from which our politics were drawn seems for the time in the crucible and no man can predict what wil come out of that crucible. We stand apart unembroiled, conscious of our own principles, conscious of what we hope and purpose so far as our pow ers permit for the world at large, and it is necessary that we should con-

solidate the American principle. "Every political action, every social action, should have for its object in America at this time to challenge the spiirt of America, to ask that every man and woman who thinks first of America should rally to the standards of our life. There have been some among us who have not thought first of America, who have thought to use the might of sissippi, where the boll weevil has for the inquest. "I shot him; that is School at B—, where one hundred all I care to say," said he when ask-military aviators were learning to America in some matter not of America's originative, and have for gotten that the first duty of a nation is to express its principles in the action of the family of nations and not president of Clemson College; Sena to seek the aid and abet any rival or.

contrary ideal. "Neutrality is a negative word. It love the things that America believes in and it ought to devote itself only to the things that America believes in and, believing that America stands apart in its ideals, it ought not to allow itself to be drawn, so far as its heart is concerned, into anybody's quarrel.

Not Afraid of Trouble. "Not because it does not understand the quarrel, not because it does not in its head assess the merits of the controversy, but because America has promised the world to stand apart and maintain certain princioles of action which are grounded in law and in justice. We are not trying to keep out of trouble; we are trying to preserve the foundations

upon which peace can be rebuilt. Peace can be rebuilt only upor the ancient and accepted principles of international law, only upon those things which remind nations of their duties to each other and deeper than that, of their duties to mankind and to humanity.

"America has a great cause which is not confined to the American continent. It is the cause of humanity itself. I do not mean in anything that I say even to imply judgment upon any nation or upon any policy, for my object here this afternoon is not to sit in judgment upon anybody but ourselves and to challenge you to assist all of us who are trying to make America conscious of nothing so much as her own principles and her own duty.

"I look forward to the necessity in very political agitation in the years which are immediately at hand of calling upon every man to declare himself, where he stands. Is it America first or is it not?

born in other lands have not entertheir numbers are not large. Those who would seek to represent them are very vocal but they are not very influential.

Wants a "Line-up."

"Some of the best stuff of America has come out of foreign lands, and some of the best stuff in America is in the men who are naturalized citiens of the United States. I would not be afraid upon the test of 'America first' to take a census of all the foreign born citizens of the United States, for I know that the vast majority of them came here because hey believed in America, and their belief in America has made them better citizens than some people who were born in America.

"They can say that they have bought this privilege with a great They have left their homes hey have left their kindred, they have broken all the nearest and dearost ties of human life in order to come to a new land, take a new root age, begin a new life, and so by selfacrifice express their confidence in a new principle; whereas, it cost us nothing of these things. We were born into this privilege; we were ocked and cradled in it; we did this time. nothing to create it; and it is, therefore, the greater duty on our part to do a great deal to enhance it and reserve it.

"I am not deceived as to the bal ance of opinion among the foreign born citizens of the United States, but I am in a hurry to have an opportunity to have a line-up and let the men who are thinking first of other countries stand on one side-Biblically, it should be the left-and ill those that are for America first, last and all the time on the other side.

"Now, you can do a great dea his direction. When I was a lege officer I used to be very much opposed to hazing; not because hazng is not wholesome, but because ophomores are poor judges. I re nember a very dear friend of mine professor of ethics on the other side of the water, was asked if he hought it was ever justifiable to tell ometimes justifiable to lie. 'But, he said. 'it is so difficult to judge of the ustification that I usually tell the ruth.' I think that ought to be the notto of the sophomore.

Suggests Mental Hazing.

"There are freshmen who need to be hazed, but the need is to be judged y such nice tests that a sophomore s hardly old enough to determine. But the world can determine them. ve are constantly hazed. I would a great deal rather be obliged to draw pepper up my nose than to observe the hostile glances of my neighbors. would a great deal rather be beaten han ostracized. I would a great leal rather endure any sort of physcal hardship if I might have the afection of my fellowmen.

"We constantly discipline our fellow citizens by having an opinion about them. That is the sort of disipline we ought now to administer o everybody who is not to the very core of his heart an American. Just have an opinion about him and let him experience the atmospheric efects of that opinion. And I know of no body of persons comparable to a part yielded to the influences of that vote in New Jersey.

MANNING AND EXPERTS TO Negro Chauffeur Runs Car Out of Correspondents See Battle Aeroplanes,

Governor to Take a Week's Trip of by Mrs. McCalla's nephew. Feaster Inspection to the District Where Boll Weevils' Ravages are Worst-To Plan Fight Against This Cot-

A News and Courier dispatch from columbia says: In order to see for himself what the actual conditions are in sections ravaged by the boll weevil and with the idea of getting some information valuable in fighting the weevil before it can extend its blighting presence to this state, Gov. Richard I. Manning and several of the Clemson College authorities will make a trip of inspection to the Mississippi Valley during the week October 16-23. The inspection trip will watching the crowd gather and where the new fleet of battle craft had been be made through Louisiana and Misthe coroner was empanelling a jury assembled, and later the Aviation

In addition to the governor the party which will make the inspection trip will be composed of W. M. Riggs, tor Alan Johnstone of Newberry president of the Clemson board o trustees; J. N. Harper of Clemson is a word that does not express what College, B. H. Rawls, of the anima America ought to feel. America has a industry of the United States depart heart, and that heart throbs with all ment and a trustee of Clemson Colsorts of intense sympathies, but lege, and a Mr. Hunter, a specia America has schooled its heart to agent of the federal agricultural de-

> The party will leave Columbia or Saturday morning on No. 9, at 7.10, over the Southern Railway, and go direct from Spartanburg to New Or leans, reaching there Sunday morning. Places which will be visited in Louisiana will be: Alexandria, Monoe, Tallulah, and to Vicksburg, Miss. Other points in this State visited will be Natchez, Brookhaven, Jackson, and then back to Birmingham, Ala., reaching that city on Fri day morning and come direct home, getting back to Columbia on the following Saturday, the entire trip be-

ing made in one week's time. Gov. Manning is thoroughly alive to the serious situation facing this state from the onward sweep of the boll weevil pest, which has now reached within one hundred and forty miles of the South Carolina border. In order to prepare the poople for the coming of the weevil, or better still, to find some method of bringing it to a stand on the Georgia border, if possible, he wants to get first hand information and to see for himself just what are the conditions in these sections of the cotton belt over which it has travelled.

The governor realizes that unless something is done to get ready that when the boll weevil comes it may bring ruin and destruction. It is said by those who have seen its aw ful results that the bell weevil is worse than the postilences which swept over Egypt when Pharoah refused to let the children leave that land.

The governor is working day and night on ideas which he is able to get that might prove of benefit and practical use in getting the people o some of the impressions that we are forming just now. There is too general an impression, I fear, that very and want. To draw its fangs and to large numbers of our fellow citizens combat in some measure its ruinous presence the governor is making this tained with sufficient intensity and trip to the pest-infected section of affection the American ideals, but the cotton belt to see how they handled it and to get the benefit of practical experience with its dread pres-

The trip of the governor and his party will be through part of the section where farming land which sold at one hundred and fifty dollars per acre dropped to five dollars per acre with the coming of the boll weevil The production of cotton is practilly cut off entirely in the boll weevil sections and the people must turn to grain and other crops and go into the cattle industry to prevent actual want from getting them while the boll weevil rampages.

The governor will give the people detailed information of his trip, and it is expected that something in the way of good ideas for fighting the boll weevil will be obtained by the South Carolinians who are going on this inspection journey.

CHARLESTON RIOT

(Continued from first page.) quiet in the neighborhood of the scene. When the committee will take up its business is not known at

At two o'clock Governor Manning was not in possession of an official report from Col. Egbert M. Blythe. who is in command of troops on the scene at Charleston. In reply to request from ne Associated Press the governor dectared that he has not yet decided as to the necessity for martial law to be declared

He has ordered the entire Second regiment, Col. Holmes B. Springs of Georgetown, under arms to be ready at call. The Columbia troops are part of that regiment. Maj. Marchant in charge of the Columbia Battalion, reported to the governor in person and was directed to get his battalion in readiness. Capt. Pooser, of the Orangeburg company, notified his men and they were ready to go at the call of the governor.

more, of the great principles which we stand associated to promote; and lie. He said yes, he thought it was I for my part rejoice that we belong to a country in which the whole busi ness of government is so difficult,

America's P.eal Greatness. "We do not take orders from any body; it is a universal communication of conviction, the most subtle delicate and difficult of processes. There is not a single individual's opinion that is not of some consequence in making up the grand total, and to be in this great co-operative We are not freshmen at college, but effort is the most stimulating thing

in the world. "A man standing alone may well misdoubt his own judgment. He may mistrust his own intellectual pro-cesses; he may even wonder if his own heart leads him right in matters of public conduct; but if he finds his heart part of the great throb of a national life, there can be no doubt about it. If that is his happy circumstance, then he may know that he is part of one of the great forces

of the world. "I would not feel any exhilaration in belonging to America if I did not feel that she was something more than a rich and powerful nation. I should not feel proud to be in some respects and for a little while her pody of ladies for creating an atmos- spokesman if I did not believe that phere of opinion. I have myself in there was something else than physical force behind her. I believe that atmosphere, for it took me a long the glory of America is that she is a with probably an average of fifteen time to observe how I was going to great spiritual conception and that in the spirit of her institutions dwells "So it has seemed to me that my not only her distinction but her powprivilege this afternoon was not er, and that the only thing that the the early devotces of those great prin- merely a privilege of courtesy, but world can not permanently resist is the real privilege of reminding you. the moral force of great and triumph-

FRANCE HAS AERIAL ARMY ANDERSON_COUNTY MAN

Garage and Hears Shots as Employer is Slain.

Dr. Lawrence Orr McCalla, aged fifty-two, retired physician and dream of romance. Such an army, wealthy and prominent farmer of formed in divisions and squadrons, Starr, Anderson county, was and instantly killed early Saturday Jones, aged about thirty. The shooting occurred in the automobile house in the McCalla back vard.

After the shooting Jones walked to his home, situated across the road. and telephoned to Sheriff Ashley telling him what he had done, and asked if he should come to the jail and surrender or would a deputy come for him. Jones refused to make any statement and the causes leading up to the homicide, which has shocked Anderson County, are unknown, and no one seems to be able to furnish any light as to any circumstances or incident or happening that

might have been the cause. Feaster Jones was interviewed by ed if he cared to make a statement. Asked if there were any eye-wit-nesses, he replied: "One, only one." He is the negro they call 'Red.' He was there and saw the shooting." 'Red' is Lee Jones, a negro employ ed about the McCalla place.

"Red" stated that he and Dr. Mc-Calla had just returned in a buggy from Starr and that Dr. McCalla had directed him to take his automobile out of the garage and carry it to huge wings made a front half a mile Starr to be repaired. "The machine wide. was hard to crank and while I was trying to get it started Dr. McCalla and Mr. Jones came into the garage,' said "Red."

"I didn't hear any conversation between them because of the noise of the machine," declared the witness, "but their actions did not indicate anything was wrong. I ran the two gentlemen in the garage. When had gotten about twenty-five feet voice seemed natural. I thought he wanted to give me some more in-structions. I started to the garage entrance and then I saw Dr. McCalla standing with his right hand extend-ed and his body leaning a bit for-I heard him say an oath. Just ward. about that time Mr. Jones, who was five or six feet away from the doctor said, 'Stand back; don't advance on me.' Then Mr. Jones fired Dr. Me. Calla fell backwards, his head falling out of the doorway on ground. The bullet had hit him in the right chest. Dr. McCalla tried to get up. While making this effort Mr. Jones walked up to him as he lay on the ground and fired at him the second time. This bullet hit him about the right eye and Dr. McCalla then dropped back on the ground

dead. says that he did not see "Red" anything in Dr. McCalla's hand when the doctor was standing with his hand lifted toward Mr. Jones before

MUST NOT PUT U. S. SAILORS ON SEAS IN AN OPEN BOAT

The United States Upholds its Con- ably will be fixed. tention in the Argument Over the William P. Frye.

The administration has reasserted its position that the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Gernany prohibits the destruction of American vessels, and it insisted that all Americans must be protected then for military reasons such vessels are sunk. It declared that a small boat was not "a place of safe ty" in the meaning of the treaty.

The American communication is based upon the case of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye, which was sent to the bottom by a German sea-raider almost a year ago. The case has been the subject of correspondence since last March. many originally admitted her liability for damages, but took the position that the case should be adjudicated by a prize court. The state depart ment declined to accept this proposal

and insisted that the damages should be paid through diplomatic channels. The American government accepts the German suggestion in reply to the American proposal concerning a commission to fix damages for the Frye, agreeing to dispense with the umpire and leave the case to the two

experts, one from each country. The state department has insisted that the destruction of the vessel was deliberate violation of the treaty of 1828, which specifically states that in the event of war neither country shall destroy vessels of either of the contracting parties, but shall dump the contraband overboard and allow the

master to continue his voyage. Germany refused to accept this interpretation of the treaty and suggested arbitration of the meaning of the paragraph which was written almost one hundred years ago. state department accepted the proposal of arbitration, but insisted that, pending a final settlement of the meaning of the treaty, no Americans should be endangered or cut adrift

on the high seas in small boats.

CANAL CLOSED FOR 1915: 10 MONTHS OF EXCAVATION

Permanent Channel Can be Secured by Renewed Efforts-Moun-

tain to be Removed.

A careful survey of the slide area n the Gaillard Cut reveals that there probably are ten million cubic yards of earth in motion, which must be taken out by dredging before permanent channel is possible. This is the conclusion reached by the canal This is engineers, who concede there now is little hope of opening the waterway, even for the temporary use of shipping ,much before the first of the

The present rate of wet excavation s a million yards a month and at this rate it would require not less than ten months to remove the mass now sliding into the canal considerably faster than the dredges can take it out.

It is said that often the canal bot tom bulges up to a height of fifteen eet above the surface of the water due to the tremendous weight of the hillsides. The area of motion is roughly cal-

culated to be in the neighborhood of one hundred and seventy-five acres which constitute the greatest slide area in the history of the canal. extends twenty-six hundred feet along both banks of the waterway, Mexico. hundred feet back of the centre line of the canal prism

Some people are like a stamping pad. The more you hit them the the aid of Serbia at this time. more you get.

READY TO BATTLE THE FOE

Cruiser, Scout and Torpedo

Planes-Carry 3-in. Guns. An aerial army no longer is with battle aeroplanes, cruiser aeroplanes, scouts and torpedo planes, all

armored heavily and carrying threeinch cannon and rapid-fire guns, is a reality. It has been made possible through the remarkable development of military aviation in France. The French government has per nitted the first inspection of its new fleet of aeroplanes. Opportunity was given to inspect the large and small ypes of the new battle planes and

watch them manoeuvring high in the air, firing round after round from their three-inch rifles while they soured, looped and dated about. The minister of war. Alexander Millerand, assigned two military experts of the staff of the aviation ser vice—Capt. de Lafargue and Lieut. Paruf—to conduct the corresponda representative as he was standing ents first to one point, the name of on his lawn, from where he was which may not be mentioned, where

> navigate the new war craft.
>
> The aviation field is a vast enclo Entering the field a monster sure. battle plane loomed up thirty feet high, with a number of planes stretching one hundred and thirty feet across. Further back was ranged the fleet of battle cruisers and scout planes. They were formed like a battalion, twenty planes in a row across the front and ten deep. Their

The battle plane and all the cruisers were armed heavily. Each car-ried both the three-inch cannon and the rapid-fire gun.

The huge battle plane was the chief centre of attention. The engineer who constructed it explained the details. The officers said this was the first actual realization of the batmachine out in the yard, leaving the tle plane, other aerial dreadnoughts having proved impractical. This monster actually flew, carrying a crew away Dr. McCalla called me. His of twelve men, with two cannon on the wings throwing three-inch steel projectiles.

TO BUILD 20 DREADNOUGHTS FOR U. S. NAVY IN 5 YEARS tions.

President Wilson and Secretary Daniels Confer as to Needs of National Defence

Fifteen to twenty fighting ships of the dreadnought and battle cruiser type with a proportionate number of sea-going submarines, coast submarines, scout cruisers, destroyers and auxiliaries, enough to make a new American fleet, is contemplated by Secretary Daniels for recommendation as a five-year building program

President Wilson and Secretary Daniels have discussed informally the navy's needs and are agreed that o be adequately prepared for defense made this extraordinary effort and the fleet's strength must be almost doubled in the next five years. Another conference between the president and secretary will be held Friday at which time the total number of battle ships to be asked for prob-

five-year naval complete would add, in addition to dreadnoughts and battle cruisers, nearly one hundred submarines, about seventy destroyers and several scout cruisers and fuel and hospital ships

An important part of the program, too, will be a proposal for a large increase in personnel. Appropriaions for at least eight thousand additional men will be asked for the first year. The total cost of the proposed pro-

gram of the first year is put at nearly wo hundred and forty-eight million dollars. Just what construction should be provided for the first year has not been determined.

It is considered probable that the construction program for the first year will exceed that of succeeding rears that urgent deficiencies may be filled promptly.

It is understood President Wilson intends to discuss the naval program n his annual message and to make of it an administration measures. It is the purpose of the navy department to recommend at least thirty submarines for next year. It is planning to bring the total to about one hundred and seventy in five years.

It is not known what the plans of the navy are for the organization of the new fleet, but the general belief in naval quarters that the plan of having a fleet in the Pacific will figure materially in the new program.

BRITISH SUBMARINES ENFORCE BLOCKADE IN THE BALTIC

Five German Ships Reported Sunk by Stockholm-Submarines are Very Active.

Stockholm, Sweden, reports Wednesday: Activity of British submarines in the southern Baltic has virtually paralyzed what hitherto has been lively mercantile trade between Sweden and Germany. All along the Swedish coast steamers have been topped and submarines frequently have been reported in the lanes fol-

owed by big German steamships. Within the last twenty-four hours five vessels have been sunk. They were the Lulea, Germania, Nicodemia. Gutrune and one other whose name is not known. The Germania was chased ashore and shot at by the submarine E-19. When the crew returned after having abandoning the steamer it was found she had been

demolished by dynamite. Copenhagen, Denmark, reports Wednesday: Another German steamship has been destroyed in the British submarine campaign in the Baltic, undertaken to prevent Germany from receiving supplies from Scan dinavia. The German steamer. Walter Leanhardt, 1,621 tons gross, was blown up and sunk Tuesday by a British submarine after her crew had been permitted to take to the boats.

boarded by British sailors and partly

Embargo Placed on Arms. An impartial embargo on shipnents of arms and ammunition into Mexico was put into rigid effect Monday. Supplies consigned to both Vil-

Persons and conveyances cross

ing the border were searched. Wilson Has Agreed. President Wilson gave formal sanction to the plan of the Pan-American conference to extend recogition to the Carranza government in

Greece Not to Enter Now. In a note dispatched to England Friday Greece announced that she ed.

has definitely decided not to come to

TWO PREMIERS TALK FIERCE ATTACK ON SERBIA

THEIR BALKAN POLICIES

ALLIES IN FULL ACCORD

French Deputies Hear Their Govern- are trying to interrupt communicament's View of Important Operations-Two Days Later British Parliament Gets Explanation-Good Feeling Between Entent.

"The understanding between the governments of Great Britain and France is complete, and I can not better express it than in the following form, namely: From now France and England, in accord with their allies, are completely agreed to go to the aid of Serbia to the extent she has asked our aid, and to assure to Serbia, Greece and Roumania respect for the treaty of Bucharest, of which we are the So said Premier Viviani in the

ourse of a speech in the French Chamber of Deputies Tuedsay, out-

mportance of effective conforming ed neutrality." to the advice of their military auwill fight alongside of ours.

ommon victory."

M. Viviani spoke in response to by the side of ours."

resolutions adopted by the finance part of the government. "The Balkanic question was raised at the outset of the war, even before to them."

it came to the attention of the of their principal national aspira-"Despite constant efforts, in which | continued:

Roumania, Greece and Serbia lent their assistance, we have been unable to obtain the sincere collaboration of the Bulgarian government. The difficulties respecting the negotiations were always at Sofia. Bulgaria made claims upon her four frontiers at the that resolution and we will maintain chiefly by Bulgars which now belong expense of her four neighbors. "Our efforts with Roumania were

not unfavorable to the re-establishment of the Balkan alliance. Her ation of Russian troops in the Balpartial mobilization permitted her to kans had been promised, as soon as partial mobilization permitted her to repulse any threatened aggression. "In their considerate desire to give their aspirations, the powers of the Quadruple Entente did not hesitate to ask valiant Serbia to make heavy

concessions. The Serbian people

resigned themselves. "The equivocal attitude of the Bulgarian government led the Greek the question of treaty obligations begovernment to maintain a waiting policy. Our diverse proposals received tardy response from the Bulga-Sir Edward Grey referred to the when rian government. Finally, at the statements made by ex-Premier Venimoment when the Quadruple Entente

self definitely with Germany. "To our friendly question as to his intention, the response was Bulgarian mobilization, in connection with and added that Great Britain was giv which the concentration of Austro-German troops on the Danube indi-

cated united action against Serbia. "Our action must be energetic in order to meet the efforts of our enemies. In order to succor the Serbians we must go through Saloniki, and from the outset of the Bulgarian mobilization we have conducted negotiations toward that end with the resident of the council at Athens.

"This energetic action Great Britain and France, in accord with their allies, have undertaken. They have weighed the difficulties. Our princi- meet the requirements of the new pal preoccupation is the defense of our front, the liberation of our territory by mighty efforts to which we owe the victories already won upon taken in close connection with each our soil with the valorous support of other. It is not my province to make our heroic allies with our forces, sacrifices and our blood. No government

but so simple." The diplomatic rather than the military side of the situation was the subject of Sir Edward Grey's eagerly awaited statement relative to the Balkan situation which he delivered Thursday to a crowded House of

Commons. "I propose to confine myself," the British foreign secretary said, "to a resume of our diplomatic objects since the war. At the outset, we desired that the war should not spread and in common with our allies we assured Turkey that if she remained neutral Turkey and Turkey's territory should not suffer. This situation was completely changed by the entrance of Turkey into the war, and all obligations on the part of the

Allies then ceased. "We and our allies then concenrated upon securing an agreement among the Balkan states and we needed all our influence to secure Unfortunately the feeling in the Balkans is not one of union, but one of division. It is clear nothing but a decisive preponderant advantage for the allies would have enabled us to secure a policy of

"We were given to understand in the course of the negotiations, that. Neither are the generals, who are except with regard to Thrace, the central powers had offered to Bulgaria more to secure her neutrality than the allies could in fairness offer. The promises which induced Bulgaria to declare war were given by the cenral powers at the expense of her neighbors and without any corresponding advantage to them.

who has favored the policy of a Balkan union. "It is the policy of bringing about a Balkan war that the sovereigns and governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria—the sover-eigns and the governments—have

succeeded in carrying into effect. We

were given to understand that in or-

"We have remained throughout on

la and Carranza factions were held were certain concessions Bulgaria States in conjunction with France, would require, especially in Thrace passed through all stages of the and Macelonia. "The allies were ready to do all in their power to secure these for Bulgaria, but to obtain the consent of Servia and Greece it was an essential preliminary that Bulgaria take sides with the allies against Turkey. In other words, if Bulgaria was to realize her hopes and aspirations she must co-operate in a common cause

these reasonable hopes and aspira- other destroyer fled.

VIVIANI AND GREY OUTLINE Russia, France and England to Cooperate in Fighting Bulgars

> London reports: Serbia is being at tacked from the north and the east The Austro-Germans, after capturing Belgrade and Semendria, are advance ing southward, while the Bulgarians tions north and south of Nish, Serbia's wartime capital, and to attack the Serbs on the flank if they are driven back by the German field marshal, von Mackensen.

The situation is admitted to be serious, not only for Serbia, but for the whole allied cause. It is asserted that the Serbians are inflicting heavy losses both on the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, but with their army of about two hundred and fifty thousand men they are believed to have little chance of making any prolonged resistance against three hundred thousand or four hundred thousand Austro-Germans and probably two hundred thousand Bulgarians. They are arranging for the transfer of the capital to Monastir, in the extreme southwestern corner of the kingdom.

Greece apparently has decided to ignore the treaty under which she is ining the situation with respect to supposed to go to the assistance of her Serbian ally in case of an at-"The British government and the tack. Premier Zaimis said when noti-French government," the premier fied of the Bulgarian attack that erably smaller than that of her neighontinued, "are in accord upon the Greece "remains in a position of arm-

The Quadruple Entente has decided thorities. Russia has decided to join to take energetic action. As soon as with her allies to help the Serbian news of the Bulgarian attack on Serpeople, and to-morrow her troops bia was received in London the Bulgarian minister was handed his pass-"Gentlemen, we have done our ports and M. Viviani, the French duty toward our ally. Never has an prime minister in the chamber of accord been more direct and more deputies to-day declared that France, complete between allies, and never Great Britain and Russia had decided have we had greater confidence in a to take joint action and that to-morrow Russian troops will be fighting

committee and the socialist group, tions were in the main founded upon urging the necessity of a complete opportunity to peoples of the same and immediate explanation on the race, the same sentiments and the same religion to join themselves to a state under a government most akin the latter to make territorial conces-

Premier Asquith in the House of world," the premier began. "We Commons declined to grant a day for have attempted to re-establish the debate on Sir Edward Grey's stateunion of the Balkan peoples and in ment on the Balkan situation. In accord with them seek the realization the House of Lords the Marquis of Crewe made a statement similar to ful whether Bulgaria would consent that of the foreign secretary and "This attack on Serbia will only

mination of the allies to carry the war through to a definite victory at whatever cost. Nothing has occurred in any part of the world to weaken Sir Edward Grey, the secretary for foreign affairs, also announced in the partially successful. Roumania was House of Commons that the co-oper

make sterner and fiercer the deter-

troops were available. In his remarks Sir Edward Grey the Bulgarian people satisfaction in alluding to Servic, praised the skill and courage with which she had driven her foes out of her country. Once again, he said, the crisis was upon Serbia and she was meeting it with the same splendid courage. The entry of Bulgaria made a great dif-ference in the situation and raised

tween Greece and Serbia. Regarding the attitude of Greece, Greek premier, M. zelos and the new informed Bulgaria of the important Zaimis, and said it must be obvious concessions Serbia was ready to that the interests of Greece and Sermake, King Ferdinand signed an ac- bia were now one. In the long run, cord with Turkey and engaged him- he said, they must stand or fall to-

gether. Through Greek territory alone could the allies assist Servia, he said, ing Serbia all the help in its power freely and unconditionally.

"In view of the treaty between Greece and Serbia," said the foreign secretary, "how can there be any other attitude on the part of Greece towards, the assistance offered through her to Serbia? In the steps taken we acted in the closest cooperation with France, and the cooperation of Russian troops is promised as soon as they can be made available.

"The military measures adopted to situation are the subject of continuous attention by the military authorities of the allies, and they will be a public disclosure of the military could do otherwise in a duty so tragic they will be based upon the principles of sound strategy.

"Servia is fighting for her national just now intense and acute, but the one side to the other. struggle is one and the issue is one, taking place.

"All the allies are fighting for na tional existence and for all who are fighting the same issues arise. It is a fight for the right to live not under the shadow of Prussian militarism which does not observe the ordinary rules of humanity in war and to leave us free from the menace of oppression.

Why Not Smile?

Are you angry? Is your lip cracked? Are you afraid of wrinkles? Are you suffering from an ingrowing grouch?

None of them? Then, why don't you smile? History tells us of men who trained themselves not to smile, because they wanted a stern expression of countenance. The savages also prided themselves on not showing any

sort of emotion. Have you noticed in the photographs that the mothers of the war heroes of Europe are not smiling? doing the killing. Only the heroes themselves are

smiling. A hard and stern expression does not indicate a good heart nor a clear conscience. A thief seldom smiles. The woman of the streets smiles with her lips, but her eyes are hard and cold. The poverty-stricken man on the street who begs for a dime, sends friendly relations with Roumania, his plea direct to your heart if his appeal is accompanied by a smile. Only the failures of life never smile A smile is the cry of the sentry of

Parliament Confirms Loan. A bill to conform the action of the government in raising a five hundred der to secure a Balkan union there million dollar loan in the United

the soul .- "All's We'l!"-N. N. B.

House of Commons Tuesday. Wilson to Summer in N. J.

President Wilson decided Friday state.

British Sub Sinks Warship. in which the hopes and aspirations of Copenhagen reports Friday the loss other neighboring states were engag-"It will be enough to say that submarine earlier in the day. Au-

BULGARS JOIN WAR

TWELFTH NATION TO COMBINE IN WORLD-WIDE SLAUGHTER

OPENS FIGHT ON SERVIA

How Most Powerful of the Balkan States Was Lined up for Teutons-London's Wednesday Survey of the Battlefield-Russian Victory Con-

London reports Wednesday: Bulgaria has declared war on Serbia, ays a Central News dispatch from Paris.

The decision of Bulgaria, the twelfth nation to enter the war, to join the ranks of the belligerents on the side of Germany, Austria and Furkey, was reached only after a diplomatic battle waged for months between representatives of the Teutonic allies and the Quadruple Entente. Each side offered tempting inducements in an effort to gain another ally, but the Bulgarian government finally decided the central powers made the higher bid.

Bulgaria is rated as one of the most powerful of the Christian Balkan states. Her army while considbor, Rumania, is well drilled and equipped. Her military strength on a peace footing is only about fifty-six thourand, but in time of war she is able to put into the field something like three hundred thousand men. Since the second Balkan war in which Bulgaria fought Greece, Ser-

bia and Montenegro, after the victory of all four nations against Turkey, Bulgaria has been isolated to a certain extent from the other Balkan States. The second war which resulted from a dispate as to the division of territory won from Turkey. was not participated in by Rumania, which also kept out of the first Balkan conflict. Rumanian troops invaded Bulgaria, however, and forced When peace was finally restored

Bulgaria was compelled to relinquish a large part of the territory she had gained in the first war. The ill feeling thus engendered made it doubtto enter the present war on the side of Serbia and Montenegro. steadfastly refused to abandon neutrality unless assured of territorial concessions which would enable her to realize her national aspirations. Chief of these was to regain those sections of Macedonia populated to Serbia and Greece. She also sought

a section of Turkish territory. The first important victory of German diplomacy was scored when Turkey was induced to cede Bulgaria territory along the line of the Dedeaghatch railway.

Bulgaria ordered the mobilization of her army on September 21. On October 3 Russia sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding that she break with the central powers within twenty-four hours but the Russian demanda were rejected and three days later diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and the allied powers were severed. The same day Bulgaria sent an ultimatum to Serbia regarding Macedonia and on October 8 issued a manifesto announcing her decision to enter the war on the side of the central powers. Bulgarian troops actually invaded Serbia about

four hours before the war was de-London reports Wednesday: The issue between Bulgaria and Serbia apparently has been joined squarely. It is reported unofficially that Bulgaria has declared war. Little is known of the progress of hostilities between these combatants beyond the fact that Bulgaria has invaded Serbia and is said to have suffered reverses in the opening engagements. In northern Serbia the Austro-German

invaders are meeting with stubborn resistance. The report from Petrograd of an important Russian success in Galicia has been confirmed officially. General Ivanoff has broken the Austro-German front along the Stripa taking two thousand prisoners and a

number of guns. If the Russian victory is as definite as indicated by the official announcement, the Austrians may be compelled to fall back on Lemberg. Such a retreat would be certain to have considerable moral effet in the Balkans, where the continued neutrality plans, and I can only say I believe of several states is believed to be due largely to Russian reverses. In the Dvinsk region desperate but

indecisive fighting continues with the existence and with her the struggle is offensive shifting frequently from Von Hindenburg evidently intends in whatever theatre of war fighting is to continue his attack as it is reported reinforcements for his army are on the way to the Dvinsk front. From the western front come reports bearing evidence that the French are re-

suming the offensive in the Champagne. Paris claims slow but steady progress, accompanied fy the capture of a few prisoners and heavy losses for the Germans. A German correspondent at the front states that a great fight in which all arms seem to be engaged, is proceeding in the Champagne, which is regarded as an indication that the French intend to re-

sume the offensive. Beyond the announcement made by Premier Viciani in the French chamber little has yet developed as to the extent of aid to be given by the Entente powers to Serbia in resisting the Austro-German effort to clear the road to Constantinople. It is reported unofficially, however, that Italy is not able to spare any troops for this

SLAIN ON HIGHWAY

White Man is Held in Connection With an Aiken Killing. What appears to have been one of

he most deplorable assassinations that has occurred in Aiken county for years came to light when the sheriff returned from the killing of Sam Berry, which occurred near Eureka Thursday afternoon, although Sheriff Howard and Coroner Spradley were not notified until late that evening and could not go to the scene until Friday morning. Berry was found dead by a roadside, and a jury of inquest was empanelled. It seems from the evidence that

one Johnson Temples, white, had had a dispute over a land question with Berry, and, in company with Berry, was going along a road, when, according to Temples, who was about six feet in the rear of Berry, the latter was fired upon, being shot a numher of times with a shotgun. Berry fell dead, and Temples ran off, and never reported the killing, it was o spend his vacation next summer stated. All the evidence was gone the state of New Jersey, much to into fully, and the jury found a verthe delight of the people of that dict that Berry came to his death at hands of parties unknown to them. Sheriff Howard arrested Temples

and he is now in jail at Aiken. Some two years ago Berry narrowly escapof a German destroyer by a British ed death from ambush, his buggy and horse being hit in a number of places by the would-be assassins.